

was fired with a charge of fifteen ounces of powder from an eight inch mortar to the distance of 750 yards, it struck the ground, from which it several times rebounded, without the slightest appearance of the joining having given way, although the wood in one or two places appeared shaken. A ball thus formed was subsequently subjected to the action of a powerful sledge-hammer, which shattered the wood, but did not separate the parts.

## CHERAW GAZETTE.

CHERAW, TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1843.

### TO PRINTERS.

Wanted at this office a printer of good character and industrious habits who has served a regular apprenticeship to the business. Letters, post-paid, will be immediately answered.

We call attention to the appeal of the Academic Society to be found in our advertising columns. We hope that, hard as the times are, our town will not be subjected to the reproach of selling the commodious houses built for Academics by the contributions of the citizens. Money is scarce at this time, but the creditors of the Society would probably extend still further the liberal indulgence which they have already granted, provided they saw a prospect of receiving the money due them within some reasonable time, without forcing the sale of the buildings. Subscriptions payable in small instalments might, or at least ought to be taken up that would meet the present engagements. The buildings and lots are worth at least twice the amount of the debts; and it is the interest of the community, and especially of parents who have children to educate, to save them from being sacrificed.

**RECKLESSNESS OF PARTY SPIRIT.**—In both branches of the Legislature of Massachusetts political parties are nearly balanced. According to the constitution of the State a majority of all the votes cast is necessary to constitute an election. In Whately county the vote stood, for one candidate 118, for another 117, for a third 1 and for a fourth 1. Of course no one was elected, and the selectmen (or managers) so decided, and refused to give a certificate to any of the candidates. But the man who had the highest number of votes went forward and took his seat without credentials. The intrusion was soon discovered and his seat vacated; but what is most remarkable in the case is that the whole party to which he belonged voted in favor of his retaining his seat, although they profess to be peculiarly and prominently the people's friends and the friends of such constitutions and governments as the people may adopt.

We learn from the Charleston Mercury that his Excellency Gov. HAMMOND has appointed Mr. RUFFIN, late Editor of the Farmers' Register, to make an Agricultural Survey of the State, which was authorized by the Legislature at its recent session. We congratulate the Agriculturists of the State on this selection. The practical talents and discriminating good sense of Mr. Ruffin, his long experience as a planter, and the devotion to the subject evinced by him as editor of the Register, eminently qualify him for the duties of the office. He was to be in Charleston on the 28th instant, to confer with the friends of the survey in regard to the mode of conducting it.

A shock of an earthquake which was felt in the upper part of this State, and in parts of Georgia, on the night of the 4th instant, was also felt in Ohio, Tennessee and Missouri. In Memphis, Tenn. and St. Louis, Mo., much alarm was caused. In the latter town a congregation assembled in one of the churches was thrown into great commotion. The chimney of a house not far from the church was thrown down by the earthquake.

Commodore Jones has been recalled from the command of the squadron in the northern Pacific, and Capt. Parker ordered to take his place. The illegal capture of Monterey in California, is doubtless the reason of Com. Jones's recall.

In Massachusetts when no candidate for the state senate receives a majority of all the votes given the election of a senator for such district is to be made by joint ballot of both branches of the state legislature. At the election of last fall several senatorial districts failed to make elections, but of those which did make elections the Democratic majority was so great that, on joint ballot, they gave the preponderance to that party, who of course supplied the vacancies in the senate; although the Whigs had a majority of three in the popular branch of the legislature.

Neither of the candidates for Governor received a majority of the popular votes. The election therefore, devolved upon the legislature, who elected MARCUS MORTON over Gov. DAVIS by a small majority of —. Morton had a plurality of 1,257 over Davis at the popular election.

The Legislature of Kentucky have re-elected Mr. CRITTENDEN U. S. Senator from that State. The vote stood for CRITTENDEN 88, for RICHARD M. JOHNSON 43.

The Court of Inquiry in regard to the execution of three men for mutiny on board the U. S. Brig-of-War Somers, is still in session, and employed in the examination of witnesses. The testimony has tended only to confirm the impression first made on the public mind, that the executions were justifiable and necessary.

A Democratic Convention in Kentucky, on the 9th inst., nominated Col. R. M. JOHNSON for the Presidency, subject to the decision of a National Convention.

The Senate of Illinois have passed a resolution declaring that there ought to be neither tariff nor direct taxation imposed by Congress. A Cécile paper suggests that they must have turned Millerites, and are looking for the end of the world in the spring.

Mr. Buchanan has been re-elected to the U. S. Senate, by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

There is now exhibiting in Charleston what purports to be a mermaid said to have been taken near the Feejee Islands. It has been exhibited in the northern cities, and of course drew large crowds of spectators. It is enclosed in a glass box where visitors are permitted to see but not to handle it. A correspondent of the Charleston Mercury pronounces it a humbug, and proposes as a test of his opinion that a committee of scientific gentlemen be invited to examine the thing and say whether it is really a dead mermaid or a Yankee manufacture.

We copy from the *Globe* the following remarks by Col. CAMPBELL, on the report from the Committee of Ways and Means on the Exchequer scheme of the President. The report recommended that the bill from the Treasury Department on the subject be not adopted, and gave rise to a debate, in which the Whigs who spoke professed their continued preference for a Bank, and the Democrats their preference for a Subtreasury:

"Mr. CAMPBELL, of South Carolina, did not rise for the purpose of discussing the exchequer project, more than once recommended by the President, and now reported upon unfavorably by the Committee of Ways and Means, further than to say that, in his opinion, it was by no means the most preposterous proposition that has been submitted to the consideration of the American people, since questions connected with the currency have occupied so much of their attention. Even if its merits could be demonstrated, it would probably have but little prospect of success in a Congress, almost every member of which is pledged, by his previous course, to some other proposition. He had merely risen with the intention (without entering into the discussion at length) of indicating to his constituents the course which he should probably hereafter pursue in connexion with subjects of this character.

Mr. C., as his speeches sufficiently testified, had been always favorable to a separation of the Government funds from the uses of banks; but, when that proposition, so correct in principle, had been connected with another, requiring the public dues to be collected exclusively in specie, he had invariably voted against it—believing that such a requirement was calculated to increase the pressure on the commerce of the country, already almost too great to be borne.

Since that question, however, was last agitated in Congress, a change has occurred. Bank circulation, without any oppression on the part of the Government, has gone on gradually decreasing, until, in many of the States, the circulation is reduced below the specie actually in their vaults.—Under these circumstances, Mr. C. believed that the separation of the Government funds from the business of trade, even if connected with the requirement of specie, or Government credits, exclusively, in payment of the public dues, would now be accomplished, without producing a shock upon the commerce and industry of the country.

He had made these remarks, not because he expected, during the existence of the present Congress, to change his vote in relation to this subject; for having been elected by his constituents with a knowledge of his previous course, he would scarcely feel himself at liberty to do so. But he wished to indicate to them, by the remarks he had submitted, that in the event of being returned to the next Congress, he would, unless a change occurred in our monetary affairs, probably act with the Democratic party on this subject, as he had upon most others.

Mr. Clay has been in New Orleans for a few weeks on private business. He was received and treated there with extraordinary marks of respect. The display on his reception was said to be the most magnificent ever made in that city. Committees from Mobile and Augusta have invited him to visit these cities before his return home, and he is expected to do so. A public meeting was also held in Charleston on the 17th instant, for the purpose of manifesting their respect for his character and public services, and inviting him to visit that city also. The Hon. HENRY MIDDLETON presided at the meeting, and it was addressed by Messrs. BAYAN, PETTIGRU, YEADON and COHEN. A committee of 26 were appointed to invite Mr. Clay to visit Charleston.

A letter is published in the newspapers from Mr. BRUCKINGHAM, the former traveller and lecturer in this country, dated Limerick, Ireland, Oct. 1st, 1842, in which he states that although he had been in Ireland three months, and had travelled through the counties of Wicklow, Wexford, Kilkenny, Waterford, Cork and Limerick, he had not seen a single drunken person. This is a part of the country in which drunkenness was a few years ago very common. The change is ascribed to the recent Temperance reform, which spread in that country more rapidly than even in this.

### CONGRESS.

In the House of Representatives a bill passed on the 17th to repeal the Bankrupt Act, by a vote of 140 to 71. Several attempts were made to modify it, with a view of saving it, but they failed. It is considered certain that the bill will pass the Senate. The House, at the date of last account, was engaged upon the bill making appropriations for the army.

In the Senate, nothing of special interest is doing. Considerable time is taken up daily in receiving petitions, and sometimes in discussing them. On the 14th, a fierce attack was made upon the independence of the Judiciary, by Mr. TAPPAN, who offered a resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution limiting the term of the judges of the U. S. courts to seven years. He contended that inasmuch as the people in this country are the sovereign power, the judges and all other officers ought to be made immediately subject to their will. Why not then abolish all government except that of popular or Democratic assemblies? This is the result to which the Hon. Senator's principles lead. The resolution was, however, put to sleep; but it received the support of eleven Senators, viz. Messrs. ALLEN, BENTON, BUCHANAN, FULTON, LINN, SEVIER, SMITH of Conn., STURGEON, TAPPAN, WILCOX and WOODBURY.—Mr. McDUFFIE voted against it. Mr. CALHOUN was not present.

### Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11. It has been rumored to-day, that the President will, to-morrow, send a message to the House, asking an inquiry into the charges upon which it was proposed to impeach him. But whether this can be true, I know not. His friends are quite willing that the attempt should be made, supposing that it would excite public sympathy in his favor and react against the whigs; and it is said that Messrs. Black, Colquhoun and Cooper, of Georgia, voted for the resolution of Mr. Botts on this ground.

A singular message was received from the President to-day, in reply to the resolution of the Senate, asking whether the Quintuple Treaty was communicated to this Government, and for the reasons which led to the adoption of the article providing for the African squadron. The President expresses his surprise at such a demand, particularly as coming from the body which had, by a large majority, ratified that treaty.

The Senate refused, by a vote of 17 to 22, to order the printing of an extra number of the report of the majority and minority of the Committee on the Judiciary on the subject of General Jackson's fine. It is evident that no bill on the subject will pass at this session. The majority of the whigs will not agree to put the bill in such a shape as will, in their opinion, reflect upon the motives of Judge HALL; and General Jackson's friends will not accept a bill which proposes chiefly to relieve him, in virtue of his public services.

In the House to-day, the subject of the fine was discussed, during the morning hour, by Mr. Butler, of Ky., who was an aid-de-camp of General Jackson, and who warmly advocated the instructions passed for the Committee on the Judiciary. Mr. Kennedy, of Md., stated that the Committee on Commerce had under consideration a bill establishing a warehouse system; and offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information in aid of their labors.

The Reports from the Committee on Ways and Means on the Exchequer were resumed; and Mr. Underwood, of Kentucky, spoke his hour, dwelling much on the state of the currency and the necessity of resorting to a National Bank, as the only remedy for its disorders. Mr. U. also took a view of the prospects of the Whig party. He contended that it was not dead as some had declared. Those who declared it to be prostrate were actuated more by their hopes and fears than by their convictions. As to the New York election, which had been relied on as a proof of the fact, it proved only that the Whigs staid away from the polls. There were forty thousand votes less than in 1840. These forty thousand did not vote, because they saw no prospect of advancing the Whig cause and promoting Whig policy.—The same thing occurred in Ohio. There the Democratic Governor was elected by a minority.

The Whigs were kept from the polls by the conduct of the "guard" and by the "constitutional fact." The Whigs would learn wisdom and experience, and they would select no candidates in 1844, whose principles were doubtful. All the disasters of the party grew from the election of John Tyler. He was taken with a view to carry the State of Virginia, and the result was a just judgment upon the Whig party for making such a selection. He firmly believed that the Whig party would be stronger in 1844 than in 1840. He hoped that one party or the other would triumph, and that the policy of the country would be based on more settled principles, and not be left to shift with every breath of faction, and be subjected to the interests of office-seekers. The Whigs would again rally upon their principles, which were the establishment of a sound and uniform currency; the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands; and the curtailment of Executive power.

Mr. Everett, after some remarks to the same effect, moved the previous question; but he withdrew it to permit an amendment to be offered so altering the resolution as to declare that the Exchequer plan "ought to be adopted" striking out the word "not."

Mr. Winthrop moved to lay the whole subject on the table: and Mr. Cushing moved to refer it to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union: at this stage of the proceeding the subject terminated.

Mr. Greenough, the sculptor, is here; and has stated that he cannot find a proper light for his statue of Washington in the Rotunda. The light being vertical, casts a shade upon the lower features of the face, and gives the statue an appearance of constraint.

He proposes to remove it to the open grounds on the west of the Capitol, and to throw up a suitable structure of stone as a shelter.

### TEMPERANCE MEETING.

Mr. Editor:—A member who has been a regular attendant at our meetings would call the attention of every member of the society to the importance of a more united action and a more regular attendance. Our meetings heretofore have been very badly attended and it is to be regretted that many of our members never attend, if the members take so little interest in the cause how can we expect those who are not members to be interested. Our next public meeting will be held in the Methodist Episcopal Church on Friday evening next, 27th inst., at 7 o'clock, when an address will be delivered. The citizens are respectfully invited to attend, but we call upon the Ladies especially to give us their countenance and support, knowing as we do the influence they exert upon the community.

GEORGE W. MEYER, Sec.  
January 24th, 1843.

MELANCHOLY AFFRAY.—The Edgefield Advertiser says: "On Monday evening last, Samuel Tomkins, Esq., and Alexander Nixon, whilst they were returning to their respective homes from this village, unfortunately had some difference, which resulted in the death of Mr. Tomkins, by Nixon shooting him in the left temple, with a ball from a pistol. Nixon has fled."

### FROM TEXAS.

The Houston Morning Star, of the 7th says:—We learn from a gentleman who lately arrived from the Colorado, that a courier arrived at La Grange a few days since from the army, and brought news that our troops crossed the Rio Grande near the mouth of the river Salado, a few days after they left Laredo, and captured Guerrero without meeting with the least resistance. Immediately after capturing this town they marched to Comargo, capturing one or two villages on the route; but when they reached Comargo, they encountered a detachment of the Mexican army, consisting of about 600 men, with four field pieces. They immediately gave battle, and after a short but severe engagement, completely defeated the Mexicans, and took the four field pieces. Comargo surrendered immediately after the engagement, and the troops took possession of the town.

P. S.—A man whom I do not know, but who has the air of a gentleman of ver-

acity, came down on the Houston boat. He states that he has just left Gen. Somervell's (a brother of the General,) on the Brazos, who had received a letter from the latter, and read it to him. It stated that Gen. Somervell was surrounded, Guerrero and Mier, by 1600 of the enemy—defeated them—and took 400 prisoners and four pieces of artillery, and is now on his return to Texas.

### IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

A late arrival at New Orleans brings intelligence from the city of Mexico to the 24th of December. Another movement of a highly important character had just been made in the political matters of the Republic. By a nearly simultaneous movement throughout the country, the army had declared against the new Federal Constitution, recently promulgated by Congress, then in session, and in favor of SANTA ANNA! The Revolution was a very one-sided affair, and was accomplished without violence or disorder. Congress being without a party, and destitute of means, was wholly unable to maintain its authority. The members, therefore, issued a manifesto and quietly dispersed. Forty of the most respectable citizens of the Republic had already been selected to draught a new Constitution, which was to be submitted to SANTA ANNA and his Ministers for their approbation. In the mean time, Santa Anna invested with power, at all events for six months to come.

### THE CAPTURE OF MONTEREY.

Extract of a letter dated

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 24th.

I presume your friends on the coast will have informed you of the affair of Monterey, in which Commodore Jones took possession of that place. The government here are very indignant and not at all satisfied with the apology of Com. Jones. By a letter from Topie of the 8th, I see that an officer from the squadron had left there on his way to the United States. He however has not yet arrived here.

### CHERAW PRICES CURRENT.

ARTICLES.	PER	100	100	100
	100	100	100	100
Bacon market,	lb	5	34	4
Bacon from wagons,	lb	5	5	6
—by retail,	lb	5	5	6
Butter,	lb	12	14	15
Beeswax,	lb	22	22	25
Bagging,	yard	20	20	22
Bale Rope,	lb	10	10	12
Coffee,	lb	12	12	14
Cotton,	lb	4	4	7
Corn, sc. roo,	bush	40	40	62
Flour, Country,	brl	4	4	4
Feathers in wag. none	lb	25	25	31
Fedder,	100lbs	75	75	1 00
Glass, window 8x10,	50ft	3	25	3 37
" 10x12,	50ft	3	50	3 72
Hides, green,	lb	5	5	5
dry	lb	10	10	10
Iron,	100lbs	5	5	6
Indigo,	lb	1	1	2 50
Line,	cask	4	4	4 50
Lard scarce	lb	7	7	8
Leather, sole	lb	22	22	25
Lead, bar	lb	8	8	10
Logwood,	lb	10	10	15
Molasses N. O.	gal	25	25	46
	gal	28	28	83
Nails, cut, assorted	lb	7	7	8

The River is navigable for Steam Boats.

### INFORMATION WANTED OF ABRAHAM SAULS.

WHO was somewhere in the Pee Dee country, perhaps in Marlborough or Chesterfield, Darlington or Marion Districts, S. C., or in one of the adjoining counties of North Carolina about the year 1784 or 1785. Any person who has any knowledge of the above named individual, or any information by hearsay or otherwise, as to whether he died or moved away, or any other information respecting him, will confer a favor on the subscriber by communicating any such information by letter directed to him at Stewart Town Post Office, Richmond County No. Ca.

H. W. HARRINGTON.  
January 24, 1843. 11—3t

### THE U. S. DISTRICT COURT, District of South Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY. WHEREAS, Lewis Lawson, Planter of Darlington District, State of Carolina hath filed a Petition, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress of the United States, made, and now in force, concerning Bankrupts, and that he may have the benefit of the said Act; this is to give notice of the said Petition, and that a hearing thereof will be had before the Honorable ROBERT B. GILCHRIST, Judge of the said Court, at a Court to be held at the Federal Court House, in Charleston, on Monday the Thirtieth day of February next, at eleven o'clock, A. M., at which place and time all persons interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said Petitioner should not be granted.

H. Y. GRAY, Clerk.  
Charleston, Jan. 17, 1843. 11—3t

### WIGS, TOUPETS, OR SCALPS.

MR. QUIRK, of No. 490 Broadway, New York, deems it only necessary to say that he will visit Cheraw on or about the 4th of February, where he intends tarrying for, say about four days. On the announcement of his arrival, he will be pleased to receive the calls of all who may require his professional services.

January 19, 1842. 11—1t

### THE U. S. DISTRICT COURT, District of South Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY. WHEREAS, John Andrews, Planter of Darlington District, State of South Carolina, hath filed a Petition, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress of the United States, made, and now in force, concerning Bankrupts, and that he may have the benefit of the said Act; this is to give notice of the said Petition, and that a hearing thereof will be had before the Honorable ROBERT B. GILCHRIST, Judge of the said Court, at a Court to be held at the Federal Court House, in Charleston, on Monday the thirtieth day of February next, at eleven o'clock, A. M., at which place and time all persons interested may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said Petitioner should not be granted.

H. Y. GRAY, Clerk.  
Charleston, Jan. 17, 1843. 11—3t

### SHERIFF SALES.

ON WRITS of Fieri Facias will be sold before the Court House door on the first Monday and day following, in February next, within the legal hours, the following property, viz:

All of the defendants interests in an undivided tract of land containing 1000 Acres, more or less, bounded on the south, by John Threat's land, north and west by Wm. Blakeney's land, and east by Calvin Rollins's land, at the suit of Wm. M. Blakeney, vs. Mary Hunter, Rosanna Hunter, and Elizabeth Hunter.

One Black Mare, six head of Cattle, twenty head of Hogs, a lot of corn and fodder, levied on as the property of Marshall Evans, at the suit of John C. Mangum, vs. Marshall Evans and John Evans. This levy will be offered for sale at defendant's residence, on Tuesday, the second day of sale.

Three head of horses, levied on as the property of Evan Threat, at the suit of Gibson Mangum for John C. Mangum, vs. Evan Threat and John Robinson.

Fifty negroes, viz: Sharper, Fanny, Binali, Rose, Rachel, Lucy, Jim, Sapho, Dolly, Sandy, Rosetta, Milly, Grace, Cloe, Albert, Alice, Limus, Sylvia, Calvin, Jim, Willis, Alinda, Abby, Boston, Frank, Juno, Ben, Beckney, Charlotte, Christopher, Cate, Caroline, Sam, Robert, Mary, Juno, Sandy, Stephen, Jesse, Jesse, Archer, Sarah, William, John, Daniel, Sam, Eliza, Ellen, Clara and Cook, at the suit of Geo. W. Dargan, et al., vs. Isaiah DuBose and K. C. DuBose.

Twenty-five head of horses and mules, about one hundred and twenty-five head of hogs, and about eighty head of cattle, at the suit of C. D. Wallace, Guardian of M. A. Ellerbe, et al., vs. K. C. DuBose. This levy will be offered for sale on Tuesday, the second day of sale, near Col. Williams's Cotton Factory, on the Chesterfield side of the Creek.

900 Acres of land, more or less, on Sandy Run and Coway Branch, waters of Thompson's Creek, being a tract of land originally granted to Guthrie Lyons, adjoining the lands of O. H. Spencer, T. W. Robeson and Geo. Webster, at the suit of A. P. LaCoste and A. M. McIver, Indorsers, vs. J. J. Gallagher. This tract may be divided to a great advantage, and can be so offered if desired. A plat will be exhibited on the day of sale, showing how it may be divided.

1300 Acres of land, more or less, whereon John Copeland resides, lying on both sides of Deep Creek, bounded north and east by Willis Hancock's land, west by lands owned by Alston Massey, Matt. Rushing, and N. Gibson, and south by the Estate of Wm. Hancock's land, at the suit of Turner Bryan, Ord'y. C. D. vs. John Copeland and Lewis Melton.

Two negro boys, (Alic and Daniel), also, 2000 Acres of land, more or less, at the suit of John D. McLean, vs. Ronald McDonald. These boys and the land will be sold at the risk of the former purchaser.

Terms—Cash—Purchasers to pay for necessary papers.

JNO. EVANS,

Sh'ff. C. D.

Sh'ff's Office, 14th Jan'y., 1843.

10 3t

### NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me are earnestly requested to call and pay their accounts. My necessities oblig me to insist on the very early payment of all there is due me, as for want of money to meet my engagements I am compelled for a time to suspend my business and cannot resume it until my debts are paid.

GEORGE H. DUNLAP.

January 10, 1843. 9 1t

### FISH! FISH!!

MACKEREL, in whole, half, and qtr. bbls. Mess Shad in do do do Codfish and Salmon, all of excellent quality,

For sale by A. LACOSTE.

October 18, 1842. 49 1t

### THE ACADEMY BUILDINGS.

THE Cheraw Academical Society is now in debt about \$1600. Since its establishment it has expended, for lots, buildings, and repairs, about \$5000; besides large sums of money in making up to teachers from time to time deficiencies in their salaries, arising from inadequate receipts for tuition. Though the Society has heretofore received considerable aid from citizens and others not members; yet the principal burden and the whole responsibility (previous to last year) has always rested on those who were. The Society now consists of few in number; and at a meeting convened this day, it was resolved to sell the Academical Lots and Buildings for the purpose of paying the above debt; unless some measures are promptly adopted by the community to discharge the same. Most, perhaps all, the members of the Society are understood to be willing to co-operate with their fellow citizens in this matter; but they are not disposed to do it without their assistance.

The 16th day of next month is fixed for determining upon the sale; unless, before that date, the people (with such arguments as satisfy creditors) put their veto upon it.

By order of the Academical Society,

J. C. COIT.

Cheraw, Thursday, 19th January 1843.

11 1t

### LITERARY, DOMESTIC AND FASHIONABLE FAMILY MAGAZINE.

### Godey's Lady's Book for 1843.

EDITED BY MRS. S. J. HALE, AND OTHERS.

The long established Arbitrator of Taste, Fashion and the Belles Lettres for the Ladies of America.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK having been for so long a series of years universally recognized as the exclusive and indisputable guide to the fair sex in matters of taste, fashion and literature—the only work conducted by distinguished female authors, who have won for themselves a high place among the guiding spirits of the age—the only work which in point of fact has been EXCLUSIVELY DEVOTED TO THE LADIES—its favor with its fair patrons has not been less remarkable than its perfect adaptation to their feelings and tastes, and their requirements. In entering upon a new year the publisher, without diminishing in the least that sterling and useful literature, which has long resulted from laying under contribution the native good sense and elegant fancy of our American female writers, will, as each successive number appears, present in the several departments of

LITERATURE, FASHION AND PICTORIAL ORNAMENTATION, a constant and ever varying succession of NEW AND STRIKING FEATURES. Nor does he promise without ample ability to perform. The best literary talent, the best efforts of the most distinguished artists in the country—and to crown as well as to adorn the whole, the most perfect arrangements for the

reception of the American, London and Paris Fashions far in advance of any other publication in this country, enable him to assure the patrons of the Lady's Book that the forthcoming volume will more than justify its well earned title of the Magazine of MAGAZINES for the ladies of our country.

It has passed into a custom to assert that dress is a matter of trifling importance; but this every lady knows to be utterly false.—Taste in dress is universally felt to be the index of a thousand desirable qualities in woman, while a deficiency in this respect always injures one in the estimation of strangers, and even of her intimate friends; the beauty of fision and the wit of Aspasia would hardly commend to general favor an acknowledged dourdy in dress. Hence the importance of an accredited

### GUIDE TO THE FASHIONS.

This useful office, already filled for fourteen years with universal acceptance by the Lady's Book, the publisher pledges himself to discharge in future in a style surpassing all his former efforts. The ladies know perfectly well that our Magazine is the HIGHEST AUTHORITY IN FASHION. No lady considers herself well dressed who contravenes this authority, and in our own city, New York, Boston, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Louisville, Lexington, St. Louis, New Orleans, Mobile, Charleston, Savannah, and the other Metropolitan Cities of the various states, the tasteful Fashion Plates of the Lady's Book dictate the Laws of Dress.

In future the figures will be thrown into tasteful groups, displaying the graces of dress to the best advantage; and the back grounds of the plates will present interesting views designed by first rate artists.

As a further assurance of thorough excellence in this department the publisher has secured the services of MISS LESLIE, who will illustrate the Fashion Plates in her usual felicitous and graphic style, uniting a thorough knowledge of the SUBJECT with a clear, intelligible and graceful manner of treating it. Her descriptions are worthy of the productions of her own glowing pencil, which drew the earliest Fashion Plates for the Lady's Book.

The Publisher's correspondent in Paris is possessed of such ample means of obtaining the real and present Paris Fashions, and of transmitting them in advance of all competitors,